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ciated by the federal courts. The great merit of the work is that it accords large powers to the national government and at the same time has a due regard for the self-government of the States. There is no present danger that the national powers will be belittled; there is danger that the rights of States will be sometimes overlooked. The result to which the law should tend is the recognition of broad national powers together with the recognition of broad powers in the State so long as the latter powers do not hamper the former. As a step in this direction, the present work has a distinct reason for its existence.

J. G. F.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR BAR-EXAMINATION REVIEW. By Charles S. Haight and Arthur M. Marsh. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co. 1899. pp. xlvii, 506.

To avoid possible misunderstanding it may be stated at the outset that this book is not written for the information of laymen, nor as a last resort for the student whose acquaintance with the law is merely colorable. It presupposes a reasonable knowledge of the subjects treated, and is intended to serve simply as a basis for the intelligent sort of reviewing which consists in getting the results of previous study under control for immediate and effective use; and the authors have succeeded in combining the concise statement of legal principles with their practical application in a way that seems admirably adapted for this purpose. The questions are largely in the form of concrete cases illustrating important legal rules, and the answers are clear and precise statements of the law. Naturally there is not much criticism or exposition, but the theory of the law is indicated sufficiently for the purposes of any one who has had a fair amount of legal training. Questionable reasons are given for a few of the rules, but as they are usually supported by respectable authority, the defect is hardly a serious one with respect to bar-examinations. It may be suggested that too many of the questions are based directly on the facts of leading cases. The efficiency of the book in other directions would not suffer and the questions would be more valuable as a test of the student's practical grasp of principles, if he were required to apply them to unfamiliar facts.

In view of the compactness of the volume, and the fact that its table of contents includes the respectable total of twenty titles, it is perhaps unfair to quarrel with the writers for omissions of any but the first importance, yet it occurs to one that separate chapters devoted to Suretyship and the Law of Persons are needed to make the book complete. Serious gaps in the treatment of particular subjects are surprisingly few, and no errors of substantive law have been discovered. Except for the chapter on the New York Code, its usefulness will not be limited to any particular section of the country. The law is stated for all American jurisdictions as far as possible, and where it is impracticable to give all the opposing rules the fact of the conflict is noted. The citations are numerous and, on the whole, well chosen; and there is a complete and detailed index. While the book has the defects necessarily incident to merciless condensation, the work of pruning has been done with care and discrimination.

F. E. H.